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IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND CORREA, FOR THE YEAR 1892.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and will be found THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Vladivostok, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Coochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1892 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG;

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG

The latest and only reliable PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements,

AND A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

The WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *valuable* *machin* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1892 is printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," PRINCE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS, &c. COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

THIS is a sweet and exceedingly palatable Jelly easily retained and digested by the most delicate stomach. Children speedily grow fond of it and ask for more, and although it contains 50 per cent of the purest Cod Liver Oil, all fishy taste and odour is entirely covered.

In glass jars at 7/6 Cents.

COD LIVER OIL 'GENUINE' NORWEGIAN.

This is without exception the finest oil that can be produced. Great care is taken in selecting healthy livers only in its manufacture, and as we buy direct from the manufacturer, we are able to guarantee it 'Genuine'.

Per bottle, 7/6 Cents and 5/6 Cents.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

A form in which the oil may be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children.

Per bottle, 5/6 Cents.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES (Lime and Soda).

A combination of great value in wasting diseases, especially of the Chest and Respiratory Organs.

Per bottle, 5/6 Cents. Per dozen 5/6 Cents.

BALSAM OF ANISED AND LIQUORICE.

For the relief of all catarrhal complaints, such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Soreness of the Chest, &c.

In bottles, 5/6 Cents and 3/6 Cents.

BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.

A never failing remedy for Coughs.

In bottles, 5/6 Cents.

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

WE invite attention to the following Brands, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

Per doz. Per Bot.

A Alto Douro, good quality, 10 1.00

B Vintage, superior quality, 12 1.10

C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule, 14 1.25

D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled), 18 1.50

SHERRIES.

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule, 6 0.60

B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule, 7.50 0.75

C Mansanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule, 10 1.00

CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule, 10 1.10

D Very Superior Old Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule, 12 1.10

E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled), 14 1.25

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule, 4 0.40

B St. Estephe, Red Capsule, 4.50 0.50

C St. Julien, Red Capsule, 7 0.75

D La Rose, Red Capsule, 11 1.00

MADEIRA, HOCK AND CHAMPAGNES.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE VARIOUS BRANDS IN STOCK ON APPLICATION.

Per doz. Per Bot.

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule, 13 1.20

B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule, 15 1.40

C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule, 20 1.75

D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule, 30 2.50

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule, 8 0.75

B Watson's Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark, 8 0.75

C Watson's Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark, 8 0.75

D Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule, 10 1.00

E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule, 12 1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule, 8 0.75

B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule, 10 1.00

C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule, 12 1.10

Genuine Bourbon Whisky, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name, 10 1.00

GIN.

A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule, 4.50 0.40

B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule, 4.50 0.40

C Fine A. V. H. Geneva, 5.35 0.50

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule, 12 1.00

Good Lowland Island, 5/6 per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine, Maraschino, Chartreuse, Hermitage, Cherry Cordial, Bittern, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1842.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1892.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd February, at the Waterworks, Yangtze-poo, Shanghai, the wife of ARTHUR FARRIS, of a son.

At 57 Seebuen Road, Shanghai, on the 25th February, the wife of J. W. STANFORD, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 24th February, 1892, by the Rev. H. C. HODGE, M.A., Canon THOMAS, son of Thomas How, Longridge Road, Kensington, London, to FLORENCE ISABEL, daughter of J. A. Stewart, Shanghai.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1892.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ADDRESS FROM THE THRONE.

LONDON, February 17th.

In the House of Commons, speaking on the amendment in reply to the address from the Throne, Mr. Sexton, M.P., for Belfast, said that Parliament was incapable of legislating for Ireland. The amendment was rejected by a majority of twenty-one votes after the Opposition had obtained permission to move the closure in attempting to 'snatch a victory' from a thin House. The address in reply to the Queen's speech was thereafter adopted.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

February 13th.

Colonel Lascelles has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General. Colonel Crealock commands the brigade at Aldershot, and is replaced at the War Office by Colonel J. Duncan.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

February 17th.

The French Government, having invited a motion for a vote of confidence on a bill dealing with clerical and other societies, and being defeated by a large majority, have resigned.

THE IRISH LOCAL BILL.

February 20th.

Mr. A. J. Balfour has introduced into the House of Commons an Irish local bill, which creates County and Barony councils to be elected by a triennial franchise, which will include women voters. Safeguards are provided in the case of minorities, and power is also given for the dismissal of councillors guilty of corruption or oppression. The Unionists are mostly in favour of the bill, but the Liberal and Irish members intend to oppose it to the utmost.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

The French newspapers expect there will be a recasting of the Cabinet.

THE STRANDING OF THE "VICTORIA."

February 26th.

A court-martial has been held in connection with the stranding of H.M. Ironclad *Victoria*, Captain Maurice A. Bourke was severely reprimanded, and Staff-Commander Tolly reprimanded.

RIOTS IN BERLIN.

Several thousand unemployed in Berlin marched on the Imperial Palace demanding bread. A conflict occurred between the police and the rioters. Several were injured, and many arrests made.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ACCORDING to private advices received in Penang, another large tobacco company in Deli is reported to be going into liquidation.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived at Yokohama yesterday, and left for this port via Kobe and Shanghai, to-day.

The sixth ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the Steam-Launch Co., Ltd., called for to-day (Monday, Feb. 29th) has been postponed until further notice.

YEH CHIN CHIAO, the commander-in-chief of the troops in CHIAO, estimates that twenty thousand rebels were killed during the recent rising in Eastern Mongolia. Very like a whale!

An Emergency meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8 for 8.30 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

LADY ROBINSON having kindly consented to distribute the prizes to the girls of the Government Central School, to prize-giving will take place at Government House, to-morrow (Tuesday, 1st March), at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. BIRBY, the manager at the Raub gold-field, wired to Singapore on the 19th February:—"Have struck leaders carrying gold in cross-cut from engine shaft on western side.—Raub Hole.—The total depth of the new shaft is 40 feet."

At the Regular Convocation of Jubilee Chapter No. 2013 held at Canton on the 27th instant the elections were:—

Comp. O. M. R. Miller, M. E. Z.

M. E. Comp. T. E. Cocker, H. E. Z.

" H. D. Christie, H. E. Z.

" J. H. Kirch, Scribe E. Z.

The following temporary changes in the fleet of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have been reported:—

Capt. Kenderdine, to the command of the *Saito Maru*, vice Capt. Wyan; Mr. Milson, chief officer of the *Saito Maru*, to the command of the *Tokio Maru*, vice Capt. Kenderdine; and Mr. C. A. Anderson, chief officer of the *Saito Maru*, to a similar position on board the *Saito Maru*.The *Shanghai Mercury* of Feb. 24th says:—"We believe that difficulties which have stood so long in the way of the renewal of the postal arrangement between the local steamship companies being renewed, have now been all practically overcome by mutual compromise, and the agreement between the steamship companies has at last been signed by Sheng Tsai on behalf of the China Merchants' S.N. Co."

Our old friend Miss Jewel Deane, the "Unsinkable Turk," and her talented widely company, were performing with marked success at Rangoon according to latest advice. Rare old Jewel!

We have been requested to state that the name of Mr. D. Gillies must have been inadvertently omitted from the list of those who presented prizes to the students of the Diocesan School and Orphanage.

By latest advices from the North we learn that the British gunboat *Staff* and the German gunboat *Waldeck* at Hankow, the French cruiser *Atle* at Kiangling, the British *Plymouth* and the French *Lion* at Wuhu, and the British *Raddat* at Chinkiang.

The *Walsley* lottery still finds plenty of investors in Hongkong, but the "big" is carried on at considerable risk to vendors. Li Hong, a stalwart Cantonese, appeared before Mr. Wise at the Magistracy this morning and "anted up" twenty-five shakels of silver in consequence of having been copped at the game.

It has been announced that the Kobe and Vladivostok line of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers will be re-opened this year on March 31st instead of the middle of April as usual. The Newchwang line will be re-opened on March 17th, the Tientsin line on March 18th, and the Shanghai and Vladivostok line on April 1st.

SAYS THE *Strait Times*:—"Our Malayan rubber stock is nearly twenty per cent above yesterday's price." This means that sales of Jelebu have been made at from fifty to ninety cents per share over the 5/6 paid up. It also suggests that the Editor of the *Strait Times*, Mr. Annot Reid, is foster-mother of the Jelebu Company and, no doubt for purely disinterested reasons, is trying all he knows to boom the stock.

When England was a pup, When Ireland was a pup, When Ireland was a pup, When England's bused up.

We are requested to state that a general meeting of members of the "United Dance Club" will be held in the City Hall at 6 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The reason why we publish this gratis is that the business to be considered is the further glorification of the late Saint Patrick of blessed memory. A full attendance is requested.

Mem. for the *Daily Press* gentleman who writes anonymous letters to us:—"Extract from *Daily Press*, February 29:—"Mr. Denny says that he had immediately visited the prisoner in Victoria Gaol," meaning Mr. Koh Cheng-sean."

The statement about Mr. Denny being a solicitor is doubtless true, but the statement about Mr. Koh being in gaol is as false as anything that ever appeared in the columns of our illustrious contemporary, which is saying a lot.

AFTER a lengthy investigation into the recent sensational shooting case at Yokohama, before a Coroner and jury, the following verdict was returned after a few minutes' deliberation:—"We, the undersigned, jurors, find from the evidence which is laid before us, that George Gower Robinson, broker of Yokohama, died on Sunday, the 14th February, 1892, from a bullet wound inflicted by J. H. Hetherington, a Lieutenant of the United States Navy, on Saturday, the 13th February, 1892, at a little after 6 p.m., on the Bangkok Tramway Company have lost faith in British justice! They have probably been reading the newspaper reports of the recent *Telegraph* libel case! But what about British judges in the Far Orient?"

The unfortunate shareholders of the Bangkok Tramway Company held a meeting on the 15th Feb., in order to pass the reports and accounts submitted. The statement of account showed a large profit for the last half of 1891, but no dividend could be declared owing to the enormous damages claimed for accidents, which swallowed as much as the total earnings of the entire six months. The company is of opinion that a profitable continuance of successful business under the power of British justice is an impossibility, and the Directors have devised means for seeking protection elsewhere, provided the shareholders will support a project of reconstruction, shortly to be laid before them. The shareholders passed a resolution to raise the sum of *five* 50,000 for the purpose of equipping the lower part of the tram-line with electrical motive power, on the over-head system. And so the Directors of the Bangkok Tramway Company have lost faith in British justice! They have probably been reading the newspaper reports of the recent *Telegraph* libel case! But what about British judges in the Far Orient?"

In bringing before the Straits Legislative Council on February 18th the *Lord's Day Ordinance*, which was afterwards read a first time without opposition or comment, Mr. J. W. Bonner, the Attorney-General, said:—"At home our point has always been set apart as an institution of great antiquity which has received the highest sanction. The population of Britain for the last three hundred years has attached very great importance to this institution; and there are some, whose opinion is worthy of respect, who attribute the prosperity, which has attended our nation, to the observance of this institution. But, there are critics who say that the moral law does not extend East of Suez, but I do not think that that will be the view of this Council and certainly it is not the view of the Secretary of State. (One day of rest is good for persons.) Europeans in England it is, a *fortiori*, good for Europeans in the East; and it is with a view of securing to a hard-working and respectable section of the community—those connected with shipping—the benefits of the *Lord's Day*, and the Bill is introduced, and it is more especially appropriate that it should be secured to them because they are, for the most part, persons who I understand derive their origin from the northern part of Britain where the *Lord's Day* is more strictly observed than elsewhere. The Bill is of a simple character. It simply provides that cargo shall not be loaded or unloaded on the day which is known to Christians as the "Lord's Day" and which is commonly known as Sunday, except in cases of real necessity; of course when things are perishable—"time and tide wait for no man"—it is necessary to break in upon the day of rest; but the principle of the bill is that the day of rest shall not be infringed in respect to shipping matters unless it is reasonably necessary that it shall be done. There are clauses that provide that the "mail services" shall not be interfered with, and that the loading of coal when it is not accompanied by European supervision shall not be interfered with. We do not wish to interfere with Asiatic labour. Cases of necessity are met by giving power to your Excellency to grant exemptions. We do not propose, as is done in Hongkong, to make this a matter of money; we do not intend to sell the rights of the seaman for money; exemptions will be granted simply on the representations of the shipowner, and that the loading of coal when it is not accompanied by European supervision shall not be interfered with. We do not wish to interfere with Asiatic labour. Cases of necessity are met by giving power to your Excellency to grant exemptions. We do not propose, as is done in Hongkong, to make this a matter of money; we do not intend to sell the rights of the seaman for money; exemptions will be granted simply on the representations of the shipowner, and that the loading of coal when it is not accompanied by European supervision shall not be interfered with. We do not wish to interfere with Asiatic labour. Cases of necessity are met by giving power to your Excellency to grant exemptions. 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not help it unfortunately) is the state of the Company as a paying concern. It will be seen from the Shamen Hotel account that during the short time it has been open the gross earnings have reached the comparatively large figure of \$18,750; and when it is remembered that the Company has only been actually working 14 months—

Mr. Francis—Mr. Hurley told me just now 21 months.

The Secretary—But the first few months were only of trifling account.

Mr. Francis—We had calculated 18 months and Mr. Hurley corrected us, saying it was 21.

The Chairman said that at any rate the last 14 months the hotel had earned \$16,114, which showed that during the previous six months little had been done. The expenses were \$1,000, leaving a net profit of \$15,114 in 14 months, which showed that with proper management the Shamen Hotel could pay a handsome dividend, even handi-capped as it had been—and ought not to have been. At the last meeting Mr. Francis very properly asked that nothing should be done about the management until the report of himself and his co-directors was sent in. This was agreed to, but no report had come.

The Ice-house property, which could not be disposed of, was a dead loss all the time. At present nobody was qualified to be elected director, as the rule about giving notice had not been complied with. Therefore he proposed simply to adopt the report and accounts, so that the proper returns could be sent to the Registrar of the Court, who had kindly allowed that formal matter to stand over, though it ought to have been made at the end of the year; and then the meeting should adjourn until the next time. The other matters of discussion could in the meantime be considered, and the assistance of Mr. Francis and Mr. Harms would be very gratefully received by the directors in elucidating the matters at issue. Several important points required to be very carefully considered.

Mr. Francis called attention to sec. 66 of the Articles. It was irregular that the directors' report and accounts be presented at an extraordinary meeting.

After a little discussion this point was overruled; the Chairman stating that it was impossible to further delay reporting to the Registrar, so that the report and accounts must be passed; an ordinary meeting could only be called in June, and he took on himself the responsibility if there was any weight in Mr. Francis' objection. He moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Hurley seconded the motion.

Mr. Francis moved as an amendment that the consideration of the report and accounts be postponed, first because he thought their consideration at an extraordinary meeting irregular, and secondly because some most important matters in the accounts had been referred to himself and Mr. Harms, whose report was not yet in the shareholders' hands. The delay in reporting was unavoidable, as they both had very little time, and the accounts were in a terrible state. It was only on February 24th that he had a letter from Mr. Harms, who had been auditing the accounts and finished on February 17th. Three separate sets of books had to be examined. A report had been drawn up, and he was sorry to differ from Mr. Fraser-Smith on the point of submitting it to the directors. The shareholders had appointed himself and Mr. Harms, and to the shareholders he would report, not to the directors. If the chairman refused to allow him to report at the meeting he would get it printed and circulated himself.

The Chairman said if the report was sent to the directors in the proper way it would be printed just as received by them and sent to every shareholder. That was the proper and courteous way to go about it. So long as he was in charge of the Company's affairs he would allow no other method to be followed.

Mr. Francis agreed to send the report to the directors for circulation, and asked that as it dealt with very serious matters in the accounts, those accounts be also held over for the present. Particularly the disputes with Mr. Pitman.

The Chairman said it would be discreet not to enter on that. It was better not to talk about it now.

Mr. Francis said the report also dealt with the accounts with Messrs. Holmes and Roddy, the Hongkong Trading Company, and John Pitman. The figures set out in the accounts were correct, but both himself and Mr. Harms would like to see them in a different form.

The Chairman asked whether he meant to say that Mr. Harms agreed, as auditor, a set of accounts of which he did not approve.

Mr. Francis said the accounts were correct, but the form in which they were drawn up was not good. Some things were in the property account which should be in the profit and loss account, and so on. The question was discussed between himself and Mr. Hurley, and referred to Mr. Fraser-Smith, who was in perfect agreement with Mr. Hurley. But the passing of the accounts in any form depended to a large extent on the decision of the shareholders about the items referred to himself and Mr. Harms and reported on by them. There was also the question whether the directors were duly qualified or not. That was the chief point in the litigation of September last, referred to, and he stated that the accounts could not be passed until the report had been circulated. He earnestly asked that, as the meeting must be adjourned, the accounts be allowed to stand over until then. In the "accounts receivable" were many items which ought to be wiped off as bad debts.

The Chairman said that was for the directors to decide, and they thought the figures written off were ample.

Mr. Francis said that was for the report to deal with, and what was owing and what was not, was the real value of the property. There was a claim against Holmes and Roddy, but nothing was said of the counterclaim.

The Chairman said the counterclaim was set off against the forfeited shares of Holmes and Roddy.

Mr. Francis said that there was also set down in "accounts payable" \$1,000 directors' fees. In April after a resolution was passed by the directors which did not expressly renounce all claims for fees, but it said that in consideration of their not taking fees they should receive \$100 each.

The Chairman—That is absolutely inaccurate. Mr. Francis—Will you read the resolution? The Chairman—No. You must take my contradiction. It was not so.

Mr. Francis—I want it from the records of the Company.

The Chairman—Take it from me that it is absolutely untrue. You can inspect the records afterwards, at your leisure. You could have got them before if you had cared.

Mr. Francis—I have inspected the records, and I got that from a condensation of them, and it appears to have been agreed that the directors should take \$100 in respect of out-of-pocket expenses, and \$10 for each trip to Canton.

The Chairman—You may not have thought of this, that the directors are entitled to \$5,000.

Mr. Francis said that was if they were properly appointed, which remained to be seen. No annual meeting had been held for two years, no directors elected by the shareholders, and the present directors were either appointed by the shareholders or by the Board. He did not think the directors ought to take that money without a direct vote of the shareholders.

The Chairman said that a direct vote of the shareholders was asked, in submitting the accounts containing the item; and as to any flow in their appointment, article 110 would cover it if it should exist.

Mr. Francis said that was only in case they were ignorant of the fact that they were not duly appointed. The present directors could not have been so, as they knew they should have called a meeting in 1890 and again in 1891, in compliance with the Articles and Ordinance. There was no reason why the shareholders should not approve of all that the directors had done, for there was very little that was objectionable, but the directors ought not to act without getting a vote.

The Chairman—Then will you propose an amendment that this amount be eliminated? Mr. Francis—It is very little use, seeing that Mr. Hurley has such a number of proxies.

The Chairman—Then you are wasting your sweetness on the desert air.

Mr. Francis—I sincerely hope that the reporters, who took down your speech so well, will also take my remarks. It is only just that as Mr. Fraser-Smith intends to adjourn the meeting for the consideration of this report and other matters for a fortnight, I also ask in his own interests and the interests of shareholders, as an act of fairness, that the passing of the accounts be adjourned. I will not go into the report, as he objects.

The Chairman—It is a question of principle, not of objection.

After a little further discussion, Mr. Francis moved and Mr. Harms seconded, that the consideration of the accounts be postponed to the adjourned meeting.

The Chairman said it was just as well to state that Mr. Francis did not commence his report until last Saturday, after the directors' report and statement of accounts had been circulated, and probably it would not have been commenced yet had not this meeting been called.

On a division the amendment was carried by four to two.

The Chairman—I call for a poll.

Mr. Francis (rising and going to the door) Come, Mr. Harms, it is not much use staying here.

The Chairman—It is not much courtesy, Mr. Francis, that you show in going.

Mr. Francis (hotly)—Why, Mr. Hurley has gone round and got all those proxies for the purpose of getting himself appointed as secretary, and now he uses them in this way!

The Chairman—That is a public statement which should not have been made, and I am sorry you made it.

Mr. Francis—I am telling it to you.

The Chairman—You are telling it to a public meeting.

Mr. Francis—I tell you what I have heard.

The Chairman—What you have heard!

Mr. Francis—If you are using those proxies in that way, you will find yourself very greatly mistaken.

Mr. Francis then left.

On a poll the amendment was lost by 460 shares.

The substantive motion (to adopt the report and accounts) was then passed.

The meeting was adjourned until this day fortnight (March 13th).

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE OPIUM FARMER.

At the Magistrate's Court this morning Mr. Koh Chien Sean, accompanied by Mr. Denys, solicitor, appeared before Mr. A. G. Wise, Magistrate, to answer the charge of conspiracy to defraud, and of receiving stolen goods, and of being an accessory to the same, in relation to the Opium Farm, the property of the Opium Farm Syndicate. There was no sign of any appearance for the prosecution.

Mr. Denys informed his Worship that this was a somewhat important case, and that when the defendant was bailed out, after his arrest on Saturday, the police said nine o'clock was the only time that could be fixed. There were, however, a great many other cases for to-day and he would ask his Worship to fix a time.

His Worship said he could certainly not take the case then, and he did not know if he could go on with it to-day at all. He would like to make some inquiries as to himself first.

Mr. Denys said it was a monstrous charge, an attempt to institute criminal proceedings to make the defendant admit a civil liability.

His Worship—I have nothing to do with that. I shall not take it to-day, in any case, except for the purpose of hearing what you have to say, and for remanding. We cannot go on in the absence of the other side, but I will fix it for 10.30; the prosecution will surely appear by that time.

The case was then adjourned until half-past ten.

On the case coming up again at 10.30, when the Magistrate said he would take formal evidence with a view to a remand.

Mr. Denys said he understood Mr. Francis was appearing in the case, instructed by Messrs. Ewins and Reece, and he would like to know distinctly whom Mr. Francis claimed to represent.

His Worship—There is only one person entered as complainant in the charge sheet.

Mr. Denys—I have not seen the warrant, and I do not know how it is worded, but in the copy of the information which I have there is something about the Opium Farm proceeding, and I wish it to be clearly understood that the Farm is not prosecuting. None of the partners is prosecuting. It is entirely on his own responsibility and as the result of his own action, and he is a partner in the Farm, and I believe Mr. Francis also does, but certainly not Messrs. Ewins and Reece. It would be as well to know who is their client.

Mr. Francis said if Mr. Denys would wait he would hear all about it.

After a little discussion it was decided to open the case for the prosecution and take formal evidence only.

At this juncture Mr. Koh, who was seated at the table, was requested by Mr. Wise to stand out.

Mr. Francis said that this was in some respects a difficult and delicate case, under a comparatively recent law, making any one partner of a firm civilly responsible if he has taken any portion of the partnership property for his own use. In this case a charge was made against the person commonly known as the Opium Farmer, to whom the Government issued the license and granted the opium monopoly for three years, expiring to-day. The concession was granted to this individual only, as far as the Government was concerned, and he was the only one recognized by the Government as responsible for the Farm, but the business had, in fact, been carried on in Hongkong, and funds for the prosecution of it were provided by the partners, whose names were all set down in the agreement of partnership.

The Chairman—Read out the Articles of Agreement, (dated 1889) which set forth that the partners agreed to work the contract (to be thereafter signed) and to become interested in the profits and the losses of the business undertaken by Koh Cheng Sean as Farmer. The agreement was to commence, continue, and expire with Mr. Koh's contract with the Government; the head office was to be at Hongkong, and all matters of importance were to be decided in Hongkong, under the style of the Cheong Tock Kong, which "they" was to be used for all documents. After setting out the amount of capital and number of shares, the agreement stipulated that all the firm's money must be used solely for the firm's business, and no part must be withdrawn, nor used for other purposes by any partner. The funds must be deposited in the Chartered Mercantile Bank. As farmer and head of the firm Koh Cheng Sean was to receive \$350 per month; the manager, \$250; and the sub-manager \$150. The partners in Hongkong were given full power to appoint and dismiss all officers, clerks, and servants of the firm, to make all purchases, and to weigh, give, and receive the recommendations of the Farmer with regard to important transactions. All business was to be done in the name of the Cheong Tock Kong, not of the Farmer. The directors were to become security to the Government for Koh Cheng Sean. Every member must "pay all his own debts, and whatever could be done legally by the partners as a whole could be done by the manager or his proxy.

Under the provisions of the Articles (counsel continued) the business was carried on for three years, and the defendant in this case acted as Farmer and chief manager, and plaintiff was also called manager. Until the end of July 1891 a regularly appointed cashier kept the books, but on July 31st he went away and the defendant assumed the duties and responsibilities of cashier, with the consent of the other partners. At that time he took over a balance of over \$13,000, which was supposed to be in the safe at the Farm premises. The books were kept in the ordinary cashier receipts and payments "over the counter," but also all money drawn from the bank or sent in, so that the balance shown in the book represented not the balance in the bank nor the balance of the whole business, but simply the actual sum in the farmer's safe, in the hands of the cashier. When the cashier left in July, no formal statement of account or audit was made, but the books were, as usual, balanced week by week. The manager stated that he did not himself see or check the accounts, but asked the defendant and was assured that everything was all right. During the last six months or so the manager, who, as the prosecution contended, was equally responsible with the defendant jointly authorised him to do all that might be necessary, had come to the conclusion that things were not going right, and that the defendant was using the money for his own purposes, as month by month and week by week the monthly balance said to be in the hands of the cashier grew larger and larger. He repeatedly drew defendant's attention to this, and asked him why he did not put it in the bank; defendant replied that it was not plaintiff's business, and that defendant was solely responsible, and perfectly well able to account for the money. The books showed that when defendant took over the books at the end of July he took charge of \$13,950.88, in the safe; by the end of August he had received \$93,877.26, and paid \$53,460.15, leaving profits on the month \$38,417.11, and total in hand \$14,317.49; end of September, \$9,618 only; October, \$15,418.11; November, \$17,908.1; December, \$18,214.63; January, \$11,113.28; February 21st (when the books were made up) \$27,713.61. That was the amount shown in the books, which ought to have been in defendant's possession; but there was actually only about \$8,000 and the balance unaccounted for was the subject of this prosecution. Plaintiff being a partner, was entitled to charge one of his co-partners on his own responsibility, and not knowing the exact nature of the offence until further investigation, the charge first of larceny and secondly of embezzlement had been formulated, under Ordinance 3 of 1886, sec. 2. It is his right of action as partner, plaintiff claimed to represent the whole firm, except the two partners in Penang and Singapore. He was entitled to being given for the best and truest of the business, as manager, and therefore he claimed to prosecute in his private capacity but on behalf of the firm.

His Worship said the information was in his own name.

Mr. Denys said he denied plaintiff's claim to prosecute for the firm. The other partners might repudiate him.

His Worship—That is a question to be fought out afterwards.

Mr. Francis continued to say that as to his own personal position, he had held a retainer for the Farm for the last two years, but he never understood it to be a personal retainer from the Farmer himself.

His Worship—Did you draw the agreement? Mr. Francis said he did not. The retaining fee was paid out of the firm's money. When plaintiff came on behalf of the firm and asked his advice against an individual in the firm, though that individual was not the firm's manager, and a representative of the firm himself, yet the learned counsel felt perfectly at liberty to act against him on behalf of the firm. It might be that the directors might withdraw or cancel the authority given to plaintiff or to defendant, which would alter the case.

Mr. Denys said that after the very long story told by Mr. Francis, it would be as well to know what was the charge.

Mr. Francis slightly altered the charge as drawn up, making it (1) that defendant did steal \$10,000 (2nd) did embezzle that sum. He then went on to speak of Art. VII. George the Fourth, chap. 64.

Mr. Denys pointed out that the said Act was superseded.

After a little discussion Mr. Denys asked that the case go on at once. He had nothing to say except as to the retaining business, which was rather a personal matter. Supporting Mr. Francis to be retained as counsel for the Farm, he (Mr. Denys) was also retained as the Farm's solicitor, and he wished to distinctly state that he had not instructed Mr. Francis to appear.

His Worship said that was a matter between Mr. Francis and his own conscience.

Inspector Stanton gave formal evidence of arrest. Mr. Koh said to him that he would be pleased to have everything inquired into, but there was nothing he was afraid of.

The case was then adjourned until Monday next at 2 p.m. The money taken by the police was returned to Mr. Koh, who personally took it from Inspector Stanton, but the books were kept, the business having to go on with new books.

Mr. Francis asked that bail be increased.

His Worship said he had fixed it at \$1,000 until to-day only, knowing the Farm did not expire until to-day, but there seemed to be now some reason to increase it.

Mr. Denys said the prosecution was brought absolutely against the wish of the other partners, and there was no ground to increase bail.

Mr. Francis said there was no evidence of that.

Mr. Denys offered to produce telegrams from the partners in the Straits.

His Worship thought that on the whole \$1,000 was enough. If at any time the prosecution had reason to suppose an increase was necessary, application could be made.

PROFESSOR VALAZIE AS A SKY PILOT.

As already notified in the *Telegraph*, Professor Victor Valazie, evicted in Hongkong on Saturday afternoon as an aeronaut, and one of the first "chaps" to make a gloomy and generally disheartening day, could not be imagined as "good" books of heavy

lowering clouds lay from peak to peak over the entire island, broken occasionally by gusts of wind and chilling rain—in short the aspect of things over-head was most dismal even to the eyes of the "Prof." himself, and the regions all looked anything but an inviting field for exploration.

The scene was a people turned up to witness the sight and patronised the "Prof." from afar. Many came to see, but few to "part" thousands contenting themselves with the excellent columns of vantage which the surrounding hills afforded. There were about 300 people inside the reserve, including Sir James Russell (vide *P. & S.* society reporter) and how many of these slipped through on the "nod" (we hope the Knight was not amongst the number) was beyond imagination. We say that the advertisement of the colonial sum of \$100,000 pieces of silver, think of it, 2,000 tag-tag and half-hill crowd! A drop of 2,000 tag for \$5. However, we might as well attempt to bale out the sea as to insist on decency into such people; but as there will be another opportunity on Thursday for them to wash themselves of their meanness it is to be hoped that they will avail themselves of it, and pay up—or stay at home.

The method of inflation adopted by Valazie is the same as that used by Balloonists, who was the first legitimate aeronaut to exhibit in Hongkong. The ascent was advertised for 5 p.m. and a few minutes afterwards all was in readiness for what proved anything, but a pleasant trip to cloud-land. It was all the more anxious as the Prof. was to personally supervise the "firing," as well as the general management of the huge balloon, and in consequence had his temper somewhat sorely tried.

However, at about 5.45 the welcome words "Let her go!" greeted the excited assemblage, and like a rocket, the balloon shot up with the aeronaut sitting amiably in tow. What the feeling is to be carried heavenward when one is not provided with wings must be anything but pleasant, especially to a being possessed of a guilty conscience, but Valazie went up with a look of confidence and security that argues a close confederacy between himself and St. Peter. When at a distance of some 2,000 feet had been reached the wind increased in violence and as the balloon was drifting out across the Bay, Valazie deemed it wise to cut loose, especially as there were no steam-launches or other craft in sight; and for a space came down with the velocity of a meteor. At this point the excitement of the onlookers was painfully intense and more than one woman fainted, but the parachute at last unfolded and the speed of the descent was materially lessened. A more extraordinary and thrilling sight than was now afforded it is impossible to imagine; the parachute seemed no longer than a mushroom, and the man a most quaint, but lower and lower they drifted, in zig-zag fashion, until at last Valazie landed with considerable force on the roof of a godown at Wanchai. Luckily he was not much hurt, and upon returning to the starting point received quite an ovation—even those who had looked on as free chargers were generous enough to contribute to the applause. A finer instance of daring has rarely been seen, and it does seem more than hard that a man who provides such an exhibition of skill and nerve should be recompensed with the paltry sum of \$54. It is to be hoped that Thursday's ascent will be a more profitable one.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The shooting for the long range handicap cup at 800 and 900 yards commenced on Saturday last. Eighteen competitors assembled, but in consequence of the strong north-east wind the shooting average was not up to the mark, with the exception of the leading scores. It has well, R.N., won the cup for the first time with a good total of 74. Mr. Watson comes close behind with 73. The spoons were shot for on a new system, one being given for the best net aggregate, and one for the best aggregate with handicap points added. Lt. Hawley's 74 won the net aggregate award, but Mr. Watson, another scratch man, beating all rivals despite their handicap all wanted, took the other. Scores are appended:—

	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	Total
1. Lt. Hawley, R.N.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
2. Mr. Watson	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	90
3. Mr. G. J. M. Jones	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	80
4. Mr. H. J. M. Jones	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	70
5. Mr. J. M. Jones	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	60
6. Mr. K. M. Jones	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50
7. Mr. L. M. Jones	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	40
8. Mr. M. M. Jones	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	30
9. Mr. N. M. Jones	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20
10. Mr. O. M. Jones	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

SEAH SPEAKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—Sir,—Kindly permit me through the columns of your paper to return my most hearty thanks to your Excellency Major-General Digby Barker, C.B., for his kindness in granting the use of the Theatre Ground for my lecture also to those who have kindly given me the attendance at my lectures and by their patronage made my visit to Hongkong the success it has been.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

Hongkong, 29th February, 1892.

FOG SIGNALS AT CAPE D'AGUILAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—Dear Sir,—I shall esteem it a great favour if you, or any one of the readers of the *Telegraph*, can tell me why there are no fog-signals at Cape D'Aguliar light-house?

After reading the recent correspondence on this subject, it is needless to repeat how much fog signals would be appreciated by all seafaring men who are now frequently groping their way about in these fogs with additional risk of colliding with other craft trying to find the northward entrance to Hongkong.

I have heard that a light is to be built on Wogian Island, and in that case no doubt a fog signal will be attached.

I sincerely hope such an invaluable signal will not be omitted from the Cape Rock light-house. Thanking you for inserting the above

I am, Yours Respectfully,

Hongkong, February 28th, 1892.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—

I see in the columns of your paper, of the 28th inst., a letter to the *Times*, written by Mr. Edwin Mackintosh, Chairman of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, complaining of the neglect of Sir John Lubbock in failing to answer certain correspondence which was sent to him in connection with his alleged infringement of Treaty rights by the officers of the Chinese Government at Canton. There is no doubt that Mr. Mackintosh was quite justified in writing such a letter, and making the complaint publicly known, as such an infringement is unquestionably a slight drawback to the shipping companies in the Far East, in two of which Mr. Mackintosh is substantially interested, namely the China Navigation Co. and the P&O.

As already notified in the *Telegraph*, Professor Victor Valazie, evicted in Hongkong on Saturday afternoon as an aeronaut, and one of the first "chaps" to make a gloomy and generally disheartening day, could not be imagined as "good" books of heavy

and Swiss so his letter is two words for himself, one for a few others, and none for the outsiders. I think it would be more to the credit of Mr. Mackintosh and the representatives of *all* shipping firms in the East if they would take a step in the principal direction, to benefit shipping in general by getting a fog signal placed on Cape D'Aguliar, so that ships would be able to make the harbour in foggy weather. Very often vessels have to remain outside Tsimto Head for one and even two days owing to the want of a necessary fog signal; for in most cases it is fairly clear between Tsimto Head and the Lyce-moon Pass, while outside you cannot see a ship's length. If there was a fog signal at D'Aguliar light-house to guide masters they might save many a day, which means, according to the size of the ship, from \$50 up to several hundred dollars, and this would be one of the greatest benefits not only to masters themselves but also to owners.

I think it is a disgrace to a colony like Hongkong, which has such a vast amount of shipping trade, to have ever built light-houses without placing fog signals on them. What is the use of those lights in foggy weather? It is only wasting oil to light them, and considering the large surplus of cash in hand and the heavy light dues which have to be paid, proper fog signals ought to be placed on all light-houses as the first season has already commenced. If Mr. Mackintosh and the Chamber of Commerce will represent the matter to the Hongkong Government and get them to place the necessary fog signal on D'Aguliar and the other light-houses under Colonial jurisdiction, they will be doing good for all shipping companies trading to Hongkong.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

Hongkong, 27th February, 1892.

ONE WHO IS INTERESTED.

PASSENGERS BOOKED FOR CHINA.

Per P. and O. steamer *Roma*, from London, January 29th.—To Shanghai: Mr. G. Lawrence.

Per P. and O. steamer *Arctica*, from London, February 5th.—To Hongkong: Mrs. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. Hattie, Miss Hattie, Miss A. E. Thompson. From Colombo.—To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. I. Searling, Miss E. M. Plame, Mr. C. May, Earl and Countess of Glasgow, Miss Hallows.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ballarat*, from London, February 18th.—To Shanghai: Rev. Mr. Stenhouse. To Hongkong: Mr. Weddhouse.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yong*, from Marseilles, Feb. 21st.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. B. Campbell, Mr. Higgins, To Hongkong: Mr. Skinner, C.M.G., Mrs. Skinner, Mr. Rland, Mr. Gland, Mr. Bray, Mr. Amor.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Malbourne*, from Marseilles, March 6th.—To Shanghai: Mr. F. S. Denoon, Mr. P. M. Grant, To Hongkong: Major General A. H. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Adair.

Per Ocean Line steamer *Pallanurus*, from London, January 28.—To Hongkong: Mr. W. Fenning, Mr. A. J. M. Gomes.

LATE MAIL NEWS.

